

ZOOM

by Carmen Carmack



Douglas Engelbart and his colleagues introduced the mouse at a public demonstration in 1968.

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The Mighty Mouse

The computer mouse has been around longer than many of us realize. In the 1960s Douglas Engelbart and his colleagues at Stanford Research Institute developed what was originally called an "X-Y Position Indicator." Due to its appearance, the group began calling it a mouse, and the name stuck. Although it wouldn't catch on until 1984 with the introduction of the Apple Macintosh, Mr. Engelbart and his colleagues held the first public demonstration of the mouse in 1968. You can view excerpts of the demonstration, which included other innovations such as hypertext, networking, and videoconferencing on the MouseSite Web site.

sloan.stanford.edu/MouseSite/1968Demo.html

Plug-In To eCycling

One side effect of plugging into technology is what happens when it becomes obsolete. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Web site:

www.pluginstorecycling.org

- More than 3.2 million tons of electronic waste is laid to rest in landfills each year.
- Nearly 250 million computers will become obsolete in the next five years.
- Many people discard computers every three to five years.
- In 2001 only 11% of personal computers retired in the United States were recycled.
- Mobile phones will be discarded at a rate of 130 million per year by 2005, resulting in 65,000 tons of waste.
- Televisions and computers can contain an average of 4 pounds of lead (depending on their size, make, and vintage), as well as other potential toxics such as chromium, cadmium, mercury, beryllium, nickel, zinc, and brominated flame retardants.

A number of companies are collaborating with the EPA to offer recycling programs that help alleviate the environmental problems technology causes. For example, Dell has a consumer program for recycling or donating used computer equipment. See dell4me.com/recycling for more information.



MICROSOFT TIDBITS

Cairo, Chicago, Daytona, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville are code names Microsoft coined during the development phase for various Windows products.

Dove Bar was the code name for the Microsoft Mouse 1.0 because it resembled a bar of soap.

Microsoft Word first shipped for **MS-DOS** in 1983. A version for Macintosh followed in 1984, and Word for Windows was released in 1989.

In 1993 Microsoft's net income was **\$953 million**. By 2000 net income increased to **\$9.42 billion**.

As of July 2002, Microsoft owned or leased a total of **16,542,416** square feet of real estate in 441 locations, and the company employed **50,621** people worldwide.

Intel Processor Speeds

The CPU is the brain of the PC. Although it's housed on a chip that's typically less than 1/4-inch square, the CPU interprets and carries out instructions at lightning-fast speeds.

Intel, the world's largest chip-maker, supplied the 8088 processor used in the original IBM PC. The 8088 processor had a top clock speed of 8MHz. A speed of 1MHz is equal to 1 million cycles per second, and each computer instruction requires a certain number of cycles to execute. This chart shows how Intel's processor speeds have since increased to more than 3GHz (gigahertz; 1 billion cycles per second).

Year	Processor Name	Processor Speed	Year	Processor Name	Processor Speed
1979	8088	8MHz	1997	Intel Pentium II	300MHz
1982	80286	12MHz	1998	Intel Pentium II Xeon	450MHz
1985	Intel386 DX	33MHz	1999	Intel Pentium III	733MHz
1989	Intel486 DX	50MHz	2000	Intel Pentium 4	1.5GHz
1992	Intel DX2	66MHz	2001	Intel Pentium 4	2GHz
1993	Intel Pentium	66MHz	2002	Intel Pentium 4	2.8GHz
1994	Intel DX4	100MHz	2003	Intel Pentium 4	3.2GHz
1995	Intel Pentium Pro	200MHz			